

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

In the Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method of reducing the tooth erosion ~~potential in a human caused by acid in an orally administered composition~~ comprising **(i) providing a first administering to said human an acidic orally administrable composition;**

(ii) adding to said first acidic orally administrable composition:

~~to which is added~~

(a) a calcium compound present in an amount of 0.01 to 0.75 mol per mole of acid;

(b) a viscosity modulating polymer material which is a polysaccharide; and

(c) controlling or adjusting the effective pH of the resulting composition to less than or equal to 4.5, and

(iii) thereby ~~reducing the~~ providing a second acidic orally administrable composition which has a lower tooth erosion potential than said first ~~of the~~ acidic orally administrable composition; **and**

(iv) orally administering said second acidic orally administrable composition to a mammal.

2. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the polysaccharide material is selected from alginate, locust bean gum, gellan gum, guar gum, gum Arabic, tragacanth, carragenen, acacia gum, xanthan gum, pectin, a cellulose derivative or a combination or mixture thereof.

3. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the polysaccharide is an alginate, a xanthan or a pectin.

4. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the effective pH of the composition is from 2.0 to 4.5.

5. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the acid in the first or second acidic composition is citric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid or a mixture thereof.

6. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the calcium compound present in the composition has a molar ratio of calcium to acid from 0.1 to 0.5.

7. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the calcium source is a soluble calcium salt.

8. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the second acidic composition is a beverage or a liquid or solid concentrate for the preparation of a beverage.

9. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the beverage is a health drink.

10. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the second acidic composition is an oral healthcare product.

11. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the beverage has a pH in the range 2.5 to 4.0.

12. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the beverage has a titratable acidity in the range 0.01 to 4%w/w.

13. (Currently amended) A process for preparing ~~reducing the tooth erosion potential of an acidic~~ **orally administrable** composition ~~for oral use comprising;~~
(i) providing a first orally administrable composition;

(ii) adding to said first acidic orally administrable composition:

- (a)** a viscosity modulating polymer material **[, and]**;
- (b)** calcium in the range 0.01 to 0.8 mol per mol of acid **[,]**;
- (c)** ~~to an acidic oral composition and~~ **adjusting or** controlling the effective pH ~~, if necessary or desired,~~ to provide a composition with an effective pH less than or equal to 4.5;

(iii) thereby providing a second acidic composition which has a lower tooth erosion potential than said first acidic orally administrable composition.

14 to 16 (Cancelled)

17. (Currently amended) A process for ~~reducing the tooth erosion potential of an~~ **preparing an** acidic **orally administrable** composition ~~for oral use comprising:~~

- (i) providing a first orally administrable composition;**
- (ii) adding to said first acidic orally administrable composition:**

adding

- (a)** a viscosity modulating polymer material which is polyvinylpyrrolidone **[, and optionally]**;
- (b)** calcium in the range 0 to 0.8 mol per mol of acid ~~;~~ ~~to an acidic oral composition and~~
- (c)** controlling **or adjusting** the effective pH ~~, if necessary or desired,~~ to provide a composition with an effective pH less than or equal to 4.5;
- (iii) thereby providing a second acidic composition which has a lower tooth erosion potential than said first acidic orally administrable composition.**

18. (Previously presented) A method of reducing tooth erosion caused by acid in orally administered compositions by orally administering a composition comprising a viscosity modulating polymer material which is polyvinylpyrrolidone and an acidulant, and optionally containing calcium in the range 0 to 0.8 mol per mol or acid, wherein the effective pH of the composition is less than or equal to 4.5.

19. (Previously presented) A composition for oral use comprising an acidulant, a viscosity modulating polymer material which is polyvinylpyrrolidone and a calcium

compound wherein calcium is present in the composition in an amount up to 0.8 mol per mol of acid and the effective pH of the composition is less than or equal to 4.5.

20. (Previously presented) The composition as claimed in claim 19 wherein the viscosity modulating polymer further comprises a polysaccharide.

21. (Previously presented) The composition as claimed in claim 20 wherein the polysaccharide is an alginate, a xanthan or a pectin.

22. (Previously presented) The composition as claimed in claim 19 wherein the effective pH of the composition is from 2.0 to 4.5.

23. (Previously presented) The composition as claimed in claim 19 wherein the acidulant is citric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid or a mixture thereof.

24. (Previously presented) The composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the polysaccharide is present in an amount of 0.07 to 1.2 % w/w.